A DICTIONARY OF GENETIC ENGINEERING

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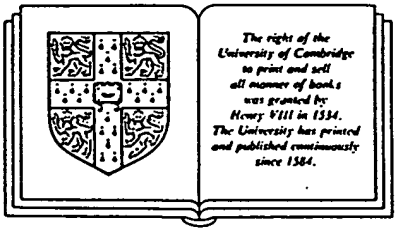

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Contents

The four base pair sticky ends are complementary to those produced by the enzymes *Sau* 3A, *Bgl* II, *Xho* II, *Mbo* I and *Bcl* I and so fragments produced by any of these enzymes can be cloned into a *Bam* HI site. The popular cloning vector pBR322 has a single *Bam* HI site in the tetracycline resistance gene. Many vectors are constructed with a *Bam* HI site to facilitate cloning of a wide variety of DNA fragments generated by the enzymes listed above. (A full list of restriction enzymes can be found in Appendix 1)

banjo A descriptive term for a stem-loop structure in a nucleic acid molecule.

bank, gene bank A collection of recombinant DNA molecules containing inserts which together comprise the entire genome of an organism.

Also used as a verb, as in 'We'll bank *Aspergillus* in YIp5 and test for *ARS* activity in yeast.'

BAP (pronounced bap, to rhyme with tap) Bacterial alkaline phosphatase. An enzyme, isolated from *E. coli*, which removes 5′ terminal phosphate groups from DNA chains. It is used to prevent the recircularization of vector molecules during gene cloning experiments.

base The heterocyclic compounds which are the constituents of all nucleic acids. There are five common bases. Three, adenine, guanine

Fig. 3. Base structures.